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THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO .- ACTS XVII. 11.

VOLUME 11.—No. 52.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1846.

WHOLE NUMBER 104.

TO A STREAMLET.

Beautiful silvery wanderer, Who windest thy secret way Through flowing meads, still warbling A soft and quiet lay; By the shadowy wood, tall waving Its green uncestral plumes, And the hedgerow, where the daisy Breathes out its mild perfumes :

Adown the sloping hill, And along the valley deeps, Laving one side of the old Church wall, Where the sober ivy creeps: Through the broad park of the rich, By the castle's oaken door, And chanting the same placid tune, By the cottage of the poor :

Beautiful silvery wanderer! For ever blithe and free, Why dost thou seek the river, For the river seeks the sea? Sweet streamlet! wouldst not rather In thy rural home abide. Than rush to the Atlantic With the foam of ocean's tide?

Beautiful wanderer! go not, The flowers that fringe thy way Would surely droop for love, And the tender grass decay. The bending willows love thee. And the wild-winged birds would pine; Beautisul streamler! go not From this quiet haunt of mine

BENJAMIN GOUGH. Southern Churchman

#### MEDITATION FOR LENT.

Christ himself, and his apostles and prophets, teach us to die unto sin and the world, that is, to depart from pride, covetousness. fleshly lust, anger, hatred, and malice; but to turn unto God and ask for grace. Then comes the Physician, our sins are forgiven, the broken heart is bound up and the pain is healed. Otherwise we are not profited, though we were to profess ever so much concerning faith. True faith renews the man, deadens sin in him, makes him alive in Christ: he then lives in love, humility, meekness, and patience. Behold, thus is Christ to thee the way of life; thus thou art in him a new creature. But if thou persist in thy sins, and wilt not die unto them, but consentest to the old Adam-how canst thou be a new creature? How canst thou belong to Christ, seeing thou wilt not crucify the flesh with the affections and lusts?

Though, then, thou wert to hear ten sermons a day, though thou wert to make confession and to go to the Lord's table week after week, thy sins would not be forgiven, and thy labour would be vain. The hinderance is this, that thou hast not a penitent, broken, and believing heart, wanting to receive the healing medicine. The word of God and his sacraments are medicine truly, but they profit not the heart void of repentance and faith. Pour thy scented ointment upon a stone-what good can it do? The substance has no fitness for it. Sow thy best wheat amidst a growth of thorns: no fruit will come to perfection, because the thorns are not rooted out. If thon wilt not be born anew in Christ, the birth of Christ will not profit thee ;-if thou wilt not die unto sin in Christ, his death will not profit the Holy Spirit, the Christian will be enabled thee; -- if thou will not rise in Christ from sin, to exhibit patience, meekness, and gentleness his resurrection will not profit thee. If thou wilt not enter upon a heavenly walk and conversation, Christ's ascension to heaven will profit thee nothing.

But arise thou with the prodigal-lament thy transgression-abhor and avoid sin-ask for grace, and behold by faith the crucified and wounded Jesus as the Israelites were told to look to the brazen serpent; say truly "God be merciful to me a sinner"—then all is forgiven and forgotten, though thy transgressions were equal to the sin of the whole world beside. So prevailing is the sacred blood of Christ. Such efficacy is in the redemption wrought by his death; so through faith is the whole merit of Christ imputed to the penitent and believing soul. God delighteth in showing pity and granting pardon, for it is then that the death of his Son bears fruit and takes effect, and the very angels in heaven rejoice to see how the dear blood of Christ was not lost upon the sinners for whom it was so freely shed on Calvary.—From True Christianity by Johann Arnd, General Superintendent of the Clergy of Zelle, died 1621.

# BEARING HIS REPROACH.

HEB. XIII. 13.

Consider, O Christian, what the Saviour's reproaches were. There is not an indignity that can be named, which was not made a matter of wilful misrepresentation against the Lord of glory. Even the most innocent and most inconsiderable things were made subjects of bitter and vilifying observation. . Is not this the carpenter's son?" "How knoweth this man letters?" "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" "Thou art a Samaritan." "This fellow casts out devils by the prince of the devils." "This man is a sinner." "He is a sabbath-breaker."
"He deceiveth the people." "He blasphemeth." . He is a friend of publicans and sinners." "He is a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber." 6 He hath a devil, and is mad.23 Such were some of the repreaches that were heaped upon our meek and holy Lord while he lived, and doubtless none of them were forgotten or softened by his enemies when he was dying.

By the good providence of God, we are at present exempted from open persecution in our pray for them which are expressly commanded beloved land. There is no cross of nails and wood erected now for the Christian, but there is one of words and looks, which is never

the will of God that we should be "freed from sin," and be "made perfect" through to God and his people, as Jews, Turks, Pasing the no crown. Our nature must be pured be no crown. Our nature must be pured by the companies of God and his people, as Jews, Turks, Pasing the no crown. Our nature must be pured by the companies of God and his people, as Jews, Turks, Pasing the notice of the pleasures at God's right hand. Self-loathing gives place to self-admiration, which I noticed Mesers Editors in my from sin," and be "made perfect" through sufferings. Were there no cross, there should be no crown. Our nature must be purged. We never know ourselves till we are tried; in that behalf, and plainly declare ourselves to be the true children of our heavenly, we cannot fight against our to be the true children of our heavenly. Wather: who suffereth the sun to shine upon the sun to shine upon the course of the church, to ride fourteen miles through the course storm of wind and rain to receive the church. ance, and with many efforts to escape, the Christian should go through them willingly, kind from the beginning, let us give him hearty and esteem it an honour to become a partaker of his Master's ignominy. The apostle St. for ever and ever. Amen. Paul strives, as for a crown, to attain to the fellowship of Christ's sufferings, Phil. iii. 10. He counted it his highest earthly honour; he regarded it as a pledge of eternal glory. En-deavouring constantly to avoid even the appearance of evil, as did our Master, we shall yet find, like him, that our words and actions are subject to the most unexpected misconstructions. The world does not understand the principles on which the Christian acts, and, therefore, can only interpret all he does according to those by which it is itself actuated. The Christian, therefore, to enreproach, should consider it in a fourfold respect. First, in regard to the reproach itself, it is only words - sounds that vanish in the air as soon as they are uttered. Secondly, in regard to those who vilify and misrepresent him; that it may be found no personal malice, but the unavoidable result of the application of their own worldly principles: and there-fore they are to be pitied; and even if evidently malicious, are to be prayed for, and forgiven. Thirdly, in regard to himself; that it can do him no harm; but will do him much good if he bear it patiently. And lastly, in regard to his God and Saviour; that it is a token of his love, a proof of his own discipleship, and a pledge of future honour and

Let him consider also what infamy and dishonour the men of this world willingly endure for the sake of sinful pleasures, and mere temporary profit. Shall the servants of God, then, be outdone in zeal by the servants of Satan! They care not for the disgrace, if only they obtain their end. They calculate loss of character by the gain it brings, and by the happiness by which it is counterbalanced. If they win, they smile and care not who despise. When, then, the Christian thus witnesses the power of evil principles, shall he not be ambitious to exhibit the superior energy of those that are heavenly and eternal? He knows, too, that however much he may be reviled by others, no one has so much reason to despise him, as he has himself. Lying low, therefore, in his own estimation, and humbling himself in secret to the very depths, he should so live as to put it beyond the power of the most slanderous enemy, either to sink him lower in his own opinion than he has already east himself, or to accuse him justly of a single wrong done to a fellow-creature.

Let the Christian, therefore, in this trial as in every other, earnestly pray for the supply of the Spirit of grace. Without His in-dwelling and sustaining power, we always fail—we cannot but fail. To be despised and teproached will naturally and immediately excite sinful resistance, anger, and perhaps retaliation. But, with the inwo-king and of for their hatred, and prayers for their repreaches.

### THE ONLY PURGATORY.

The Church's Mind upon Prayer for the Dead. The only purgatory, wherein we must trust to be saved, is the death and blood of Christ; which if we apprehend with a true and steadfast faith, it purgeth and cleanses us from all our sins, even as well as if he were now hanging upon the cross. The blood of Christ, saith St. John, hath cleansed us from all sin. The blood of Christ, saith St. Paul, hath purged our consciences from dead works to serve the living God. Also in another place he saith, We are sanctified and made holy by the offering up of the body of Jesus Christ done once for all. Yea, he addeth more, saying, With the one oblation of his blessed body and precious blood, he hath made perfect for ever and ever, all them that are sonctified. This then is that purgatory, wherein all Christian men must put their whole trust and confidence: nothing doubting but if they truly repent them of their sins, and die in perfect faith, that then they shall forthwith pass from death to life. If this kind of purgation will not serve them, let them never hope to be released by other men's prayers, though they should continue therein unto the world's end. He that cannot be saved by faith in Christ's blood, how shall be look to be delivered by man's intercessions? Hath God more respect to man on earth, than he hath to Christ in heaven? If any man sin, we have an Advocate with the Father, even Jesus Christ the righteous, and he is the propilia-tion for our sins. But we must heed that we call upon this Advocate, while we have space given us in this life; lest, when we are once dead, there he no hope of salvation left unto us. For, as every man sleepeth with his own cause, so every man shall rise with his own cause. And look, in what state he dieth, in the same state he shall be also judged, whether it be to salvation or damna-

Let us therefore not dream either of purgatory, or of prayer for the souls of them that in Holy Scripture, namely, for Kings and Rulers, for Ministers of God's holy word and benefits most abundantly bestowed upon manthanks, as we are bound, and praise his name

#### OUR LOSS HER GAIN.

From Sermon occasioned by the death of Mrs. Col. Maclachlan, by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Minister of St. James' Church, Kingston, and Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary. Published by Request.

Our sister has ceased from her labours, and entered into rest-has experienced the blessedness of the dead which die in the Lord. In her own expressive words: "Having enjoyed the peace that religion affords in this life, she has entered on that happiness which restores every thing we have most loved, to dwell for ever with them in the presence of our Heavenly Father --- no more hidding adieu."

Mas. Machacheas's Christian cheerfulness, added to the fear of giving pain to ffection, deceived the suspicions of even a husband's love; and although so ill as, at one time, not to think it improbable that she should not see her native land, yet Colonel Maclachlan was not aware of this until they had arrived in England, and that she had prayed she might live to reach her brother's peaceful retreat. This prayer was granted; and on arriving, sne exclaimed, "Thank God, I have reached dear Merton, that haven of rest," and returning to her room, expressed a wish to be left alone, no doubt to return thanks to Almighty God for granting her prayer.

After a surgical operation, which was rendered necessary, Mrs. MACLACHLAN rallied a little. On the Sunday previous to her death, she requested the prayers of the Church, which were granted; and yet it was not until the Thursday evening preceding her death that her dear husband began to entertain serious fears of recovery; from which time, he writes, "she was constantly engaged in prayer." Friday night she told him " not to be distressed, and that she would soon be at rest." Prayers were read around her hed on Saturday and Sunday, of which she signified her consciousness by the most angelic smile. On the morning of the day she breathed her lastthat day week-as the san came into her room, she said, "Oh what a beautiful day! This is Sunday! I shall soon be at rest!" " She sank into eternal rest perfectly conscious and happy," writes her husband; adding, "Her thoughts for some days had been evidently removed from this world. The last words I heard her utter were, 'Jesus suffered for us !' and she appeared to be engaged in mental prayer until released."

Such was the closing scene of our beloved sister's pilgr mage. Adopting her own words in relation to the death of a pious servant, we may say, "What a change for her in a few days, from a suff-ring bed to Paradise and eternal happiness!" Who does not say, " Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!" (Num.

How illustrative is such a death of THE BLESSEDN'SS OF A BULIEVER'S FND! How ca'm! How free from all that can disquiet! Kept in peace, the mind staid on God! It is the calmness of a mind, however sensitively alive to its state, alive to all around. .. Oh! what a beautiful day,"&c. It is not stupor, induced by expiring nature True, the body was all but destroyed, but this enabled the spirit to anticipate its freedom the more joyfully; "I shall soon be at rest" More than calmness—it is chestfulness! so cheerful as to communicate a portion of itself to the afflicted busband; to comfort with that consolation wherewith itself is comforted of God, hidding him not to be distressed. (See Is. xxiv. 3, 4.)

Looking at this death, may we not say, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints!" OF SUCH VALUE TO THE BELIEVER, as that all the circumstances -the time, when ; and the place, where-are all ordered. Of such importance to the cause of Christ, as that it shalf be when and where His praise can best be set forth All things, whether life or death, are stipulations in the covenant, " well ordered and sure !" (See

1. Cor. iii. 21, &c.)
Whence was our departed sister strengthened with such strength? She said to a friend shortly before her departure- I have not waited until this time. I know in whom I have believed." Her dying testimony is, "Jesus suffered for us !" THE ATONEMENT WAS HER HOVE. Other foundation she rested not on, than that which was laid. Mrs. Maclachlan had followed her own exhertation. given years before: "Aly own most beloved child, let us seek him cornestly;" and had realized her anticipation, " richly shall we be rewarded.22-By prayer, as the appointed channel, she makes known her requests. In answer to prayer, "wrace to help? was granted, realizing the Prophet's confidence, & Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is staid on thee, because he trusteth in thee." (See Is. xxiv. 3, 4.)

And now, PRAYER IS TURNED TO PRAISE! The language of want has yielded to that of joy, the fulness of joy. Not faith, but sight : she sees Him now, whom, not having seen she loved; and loving, served, and longed for, as HE is! No more hope! Things hoped for gradually melt away into fruition ! Taken down. On this we must suffer. It is sacraments, for the saints of this world, other praying awakened up after not savious suffer. It is wise called the faithful; to be short, for all ness, the Saint is satisfied with it. Self is to be feared, do not profess that self-sacrificing

v. 8, &c.)

Those works, too, are the legacy which she has bequeathed to the Church militant. Her meekness and gentleness, her patience and submission, her cheerful, willing service, are our examples, for us to emulate and copy, as followers of them who, through patience and comfort of the Scriptures, had that hope which, as an anchor to the soul, kept them "stead-fast and immovable" amidst the temptations of life (Rom. xv. 4. 1 Cor. xv. 58.) "always abounding in the work of the Lord."

#### ON "BAPTIZING" OR "CHRISTEN-ING" SHIPS.

To the Editor of the London Christian Ob-

server. Every religious mind must be shocked at that mixture of profaneness and popery which we constantly hear in what is called " baptizing" or "christening" ships. The Papists are accustomed to baptize bells and other things, and, it may be, ships among the num-ber; and with them the practice, though superstitious and unscriptural, professes at least to be reverent and religious, just like the annual benediction of the cattle by the Pope. The priest may juggle for fifthy lucre, and the people be deceived by vain words: yet no person avows that the whole is intended be a mockery.

But what shall we say of the custom to sacrament of baptism. The ceremony is called "christening;" and we read in the newspapers such profane language as "the jolly baptism of wine," and "the sponsorial will be disappointed. bottle." I was particularly shocked with this last expression, in lately reading the account of the launching of the Earl of Hardwick East Indiaman. I would not, however, have pained the minds of your readers by quoting such ungodly language, but for the sake of proposing a remedy. The launching of a ship is not an obscure transaction; it is known beforehand; and in most cases we may hope that some of the owners, or officers, or crew, or workmen, or persons who intend to be present at the ceremony, would be led to see the profaneness of the custom, if it were properly represented to them, and to forego it Attention might also be drawn to the subject in the newspapers, when a conspicuous launch is about to take place; and, in particular, the individual who is expected to give the name, or break the bottle of wine, might be but want of consideration could cause such awful profaneness to be persisted in. Firing guns, sounding trumpets, and many other innocent ceremonials, might be devised, if necessary, to give eclat to the naming of the ship, without burlesquing a Divine ordinance. But still better would it be if the parties concerned could be induced to consecrate the occasion to a religious use; as perhaps was the case many centuries ago, though under the influence of debasing superstition. The launching of a vessel which is to carry out human beings upon the face of the mighty deep, amidst all the perils of the treacherous elements, and with only a plank between life and death, time and eternity, might well be consecrated by faith and prayer almost with the solemnity of a Church.

A LANDSMAN.

### RAINY SUNDAYS.

To the Editors of the (Philadelphie) Episcopal Recorder.

Will you permit a plain old fashioned country minister, to offer for the consideration of your readers, a few remarks upon the subject of rainy Sundays!

As I am rather old fashioned in some of my notions. I may not perhaps suit the modern views of some who may chance to read what I have written. But as no offence is intended, presume no one will find fault with my homely phrascology.

Now I have often heard some very good people talk about rainy Sundays, in a way which seemed to me, was not right. "Well, here's another rainy Sunday," one would say, and I suppose now we shall have rainy Sundays all this moon;" another would say, "there is nothing I dislike more than to see it rain on a Sunday "-indeed, I once heard a brother minister say, "I always feel sorry, when it rains on Sunday." I know he thought it was the means of thinning his congregation, and regretted to have his people kept away from Church. But in my humble opinion, we have no right to complain about the weather at all. God cares for his Church, and he sends the rain; what are we that we should be dissatisfied with the orderings of God's providence? We ought to be sorry, not that it rains on the Lord's day, but that so many, even of professing Christians, will allow a few drops of rain to prevent them from going up to the Sanctuary to meet with their Saviour. Here is the evil. It is found in that lack of disposition to do our duty at all times, and under all circumstances; there are sacraments, for the saints of this world, other- Having awakened up after her Saviour's like- too many fair-weather Christians, who, it is

works tell us of the measure of her reward, but have not gained the reward; that is of grace, lest any man should boast before that years he lived within two miles of the Church, throne, where all cast down their crowns in I never knew him to come out upon a rainy humble homage. (Comp. Rev. iv. 10, and Sunday. In fair weather he was always in his place at the Sanctuary. He had the reputation of being one of the most attentive men to his wordly business, in that section of country. Now I do not think it right to take more pains to advance our own interests, than we should take to serve God. I suppose there are scarcely any who, because it rains in the week, close their stores or stop their business, and yet they seem to think God's house must be closed; at all events, they stay away be-cause the day is not as fair as they could wish. You have heard, I dare say, about the little boy, who asked his father one rainy Sunday, "if he was going to Church?" "No, my son," said the father, "don't you see it is raining?" "Yes father," replied the child, "but you go to market when it rains."

In the course of my ministerial duties, I have been frequently called upon to perform the marriage service for some of my young friends, and as there have been stormy wedding days, as well as stormy Sundays, I have had some opportunity of observing what effect the weather has upon the attendance of guests upon such occasions, and the result of ny observations has been, that it makes little or no difference whether the day be fair or foul. I recollect an occasion of this kind not long since, when I could not help expressing my astonishment, on such a dark and stormy night to find so large an assemblage convened; even persons of feeble health, and delicate But what shall we say of the custom to constitutions, had ridden several miles, most which I have alluded, in a Protestant country? imprudently, I thought, to enjoy the festivities The ship is named while a bottle of wine is of the evening.—It is really surprising to see broken on her bows, in parody of the holy how readily, in the pursuit of wordly pleasure, persons can, as it were, bid defiance to the elements; they will accomplish their object,

Now, I am not disposed to see the house of God almost deserted—indeed in the country it is often quite deserted upon a rainy Sunday, and hold my peace, while I know that the weather seldom interferes with their worldly pleasures. It is a settled habit with some of our most active church members, not to go out upon a rainy Sunday, but let it rain ever so hard in any day in the week, and I venture to say, their business goes on as regularly as ever. In seasons of drought, I have been requested by the farmers of my neighbourhood to ask the prayers of the congregation for rain, but I have never had one come to me, after our prayers had been answered, to request that their thanksgivings might be offered to Him who gives the early and the latter rain. No, if it had rained the next Sunday, you would name, or break the bottle of wine, might be seriously remonstrated with; for surely nothing have found them at home and not at church, but want of consideration could cause such Is this grateful? Is it right? Will God receive such an excuse at our hands, for neglecting a solemn duty? You must know, Messrs. Editors, in country congregations, nost persons keep horses and carriages, what is to prevent them on rainy days from going to church? It is some little trouble to be sure to get ready-their horses would get wet, and so would their carriages; but horses are accustomed to get wet, and I presume carriages would not be injured by ita few drops might perhaps fall upon themselves; and if they are well wrapped up, would a few drops hurt them? This is all the inconvenience I have ever experienced in going to the house of God in rainy weather. And I would ask if such inconvenience is to be put into the scale against God's commands? Is there not encouragement enough in that gracious promise of our Saviour, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them," to induce Christian believers, at least, to practice if needs be self-denial for the sake of experiencing its fulfilment?

Let us hear no more complaint about rainy Sundays; let us keep down pride, and if God has given us health, let us wrap up according to the state of the weather, and I venture to assert, we shall never destroy our constitutions by doing our duty in going to the house of God upon rainy Sundays.

Your fellow labourer. SENEX.

### PRESENT STATE OF ITALY.

The Papal states are governed entirely by military power. To control a population of two and a half millions, the Sovereign Pontill keeps a standing army of twenty-two thousand; and this number has been lately increased by a large addition. And to keep the people in ignorance of the enormous expenses of such a government, as well as of its injustice and cruelty, the most rigid censorship of the press is enforced. Still, there are thousands of intelligent, thinking minds in this unhappy country, and if they were allowed to speak out, their hatred of oppression would find a response in the hearts of the common people of the entire nation. It would be to the despotism of the hierarchy like a torch to a vast magazine of gunpowder. The government see that they are standing over a volcano; and that the utmost vigilance is requisite to prevent being engulphed in its bosom. Papacy, like the dome of St. Peter's, is cracked with its own weight; and notwithstanding the strong chains with which it has been strengthened, the seam widening, and the fearful moment hastening when it

will come down. While the Italian people are beginning to feel their degradation, the government, full of apprehension, is adding to the grievous oppression of its measures.—Confession, which has for a long time fallen into disuse among the men, is rigorously enforced. In the Pope's dominions, although every thing is under the control of a hierarchy, consisting of one hundred thousand priests with the Pontiff and his cardinals at their head, the government is in constant fear of the people.

In this state of things, we might think them entirely unprepared for the reception of the Gospel—but instead of not being prepared to receive it, the Gospel is the only means of light and redemption to this nation. If Providence should scatter there some of the seed of his holy Word which has been so miraculously treasured for uges among the valleys of the Waldenses, it would spring up in the already prepared hearts of Italy, and yield a glorieus harvest of freedom and intelligence. As agents for this work of carrying the Gespel into Italy, the Churches of the Waldenses are eminently suited. Like ours, they are supported by voluntary contributions, having ever refused any state endowments.

I cannot but think that they have been preserved amid all their poverty, oppression, and persecutions, for this very object of being made missionaries of truth for Italy. Their preservation has been most wonderful, and doubless for some very important purpose. Their religion, from its primitive simplicity, is admirably adapted to commend it to the hearts of the people. Just such a band of missionaries as the Waldenses might furnish is now needed for the renovation of Italy and should they be aided and aroused to make the effort, it would be auspicious of the highest good to this enslaved nation. In corroboration of this idea, witness the effect produced on the minds of multitudes in Italy by the books of Luther, in the little season when they found their way into that country.

The great obstacle to the diffusion of the Gospel in Italy is the fear of light among the hierarchy. Italian hearts generally are just like other hearts, ready to yield homage to the truth; and for fear the people will get the truth, the government impose the severest restrictions. Hence the hatred of the priesthood to the pure word of God. Even in the Roman Catholic valleys of Piedmont, the priests are searching among the embers, where thousands of Bibles perished in the flames, as if afraid to trust the people with even their Within a few years these valleys have all been searched, and the old family Bibles, to the number of sixty, handed down for generations from a pious ancestry, have been wrested from their owners and publicly burned. Should the spirit of Luther he re-vived in the bosom of the Waldenses, the same mighty triumphs of truth which were seen during the Retormation, will be again seen .-And the dry hearts of many thousands in Italy will soon be kindled to a living and glorious flame, that shall spread through the world.

We have a right, surely, thus to bless Italy and the world by giving her this living, this emancipating truth. No mere political revolution can bless Italy; and we have no right to interfere with her civil institutions; but the Gospel has power to meliorate any government, and to make any nation happy. There is something in true piety ennobling to any form of government, and we have, surely, a right to promote it wherever we please. If Rome should renew her burnings-though we think she will not dare to, in the heart of Europe in the nineteenth century-yet, if she should, Italy would be revolutionized. Of one thing we are sure, that the word of God shall yet, and that at no distant day, " have free course and be glorified," and we hope soon to see numerous preachers from among the Waldenses, glowing with this sacred light, in the midst of Italy.—From a lecture by the Dr. Cheeser, reported for the N. Y. Com. Rev. Dr. Cheeve  ${\it Advertiser.}$ 

### The Bereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1846.

In closing the second volume of this Periodical, we have to recur to the intention announced by us at the beginning of the year, that we would enlarge the size of the paper at 'the commencement of the next volume, or at an early period after the opening of the navigation. It has not been in the power of our Publisher to make his arrangements so as to print the earliest numbers of the new volume on the enlarged scale; but the prospect of an early opening of the navigation allows us to hope that a very few numbers only will have to be struck off at the present size; and we shall have the pleasure of afferding to our readers matter amounting to two columns more than what our sheet has hitherto contained, by widening every one of the columns, leaving the arrangement otherwise unaltered.

We shall put an Index and Title-page for this volume into the Printer's hands immediately, and our best endeavours will be used to have it ready for transmission at an

With grateful acknowledgment of the kind aid rendered to us by numerous friends, by our gratuitous agents, and by contributors to our columns, we solicit the continuance of the support which has so essentially forwarded the success of the undertaking to the present time. We would gladly give to several Correspondents, who feel kindly solicitous to know shout the financial aspect of the entergrise, some definite information on this subject, but the accounts become so intricale through the addition of new subscribers at all periods of the year that it has been impossible for us, at this time, to wind them up so as to warrant a conclusion sufficiently distinct to communicate to our readers. We may here mention that the prompt settlement of each School, and they will receive Tenders, the manual four central Schools in the before mentioned during the year, which, with the balance of here mention that the prompt settlement of each School, and they will receive Tenders, the society of the surrounding buildings, it forms a conspict the surrounding buildings are surrounding buildings.

outstanding claims for subscription, and advance-payment generally, would very materially facilitate our endeavours to judge of the state of our accounts, and we beg to express our thanks to those many subscribers who have handed in their subscriptions before even they were called upon for the purpose. We feel warranted in saying, on the one hand, that our list of subscribers and patronage by advertisements are sufficient to secure us against loss; on the other, that the remuneration which it may possibly yield will not, for a good while to come, be adequate to the labour and responsibility of duties such as we have undertaken. With that, we laid our account from the commencement; and we are the more ready to let the question of emolument remain secondary, after the experience we have had of kind appreciation to our labours, and a widening sphere of usefulness.

The opening of the new volume will afford us an opportunity of presenting to our readers a few more remarks suitable to this stage of our labours, in our next number.

The meeting of the Provincial Parliament is considered by the Church as a call for special prayer on the behalf of those who compose the different branches of our Legislature. A form of prayer is provided for use at our seasons of public worship; and thus is indicated to all Church-members the duty of prayerful remembrance of the great public Council, in their families and in private devotion. We perceive that the public calamities which have befallen this city have given occasion, to Her Majesty's Representative, for adverting to Divine Providence without whose permission the fire could have had no power; and he also refers to the high Source of all good for the needful supply of wisdom to direct legislators in the course to be pursued by them. It must be hoped and desired that He who rules Supreme over nations will be acknowledged when he gives prosperity, even as we remember Him when contending with adverse circumstances.

May the religious public be stirred up to remember the Legislature both in prayer and watchfulness, imploring for them the divine guidance, and furnishing them, when occasion shall require, with clear indications, not to be disregarded, of the public mind on questions which may involve the religious rights of the subject-for instance his claim for scriptural teaching, if he is to be taxed for public schools ;-or which may attack the foundation of morals-for instance by any public proposal that the country should, for any purpose whatever, call in the services of that unscrupulous though insinuating, body, the JESUITS.

MERLE D'AUBIGNE'S HISTORY OF THE RErormation,—naturalized in England.—In the preface to this fourth volume D'Aubigné

" When a foreigner visits certain countries, as England, Scotland, or America, he is sometimes presented with the rights of citizenship Such has been the privilege of the 'History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century.' From 150,000 to 200,000 copies are in cir culation, in the English language, in the countries I have just mentioned; while in France the number hardly exceeds 4000. This is a real adoption,—naturalizing this Work in the countries that have received it with so much

the former volumes of my History were ori- not held for investment; that is, £175 from ginally published in France, now that, after a the Septuagesima fund, and £50 from the lapse of five years, I think of issuing a continuation of it, I do so in Great Britain."

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRO-TESTANT SCHOOLS in this city have given notice that they "propose to establish four Central Elementary Schools in the City,

One in the Suburb of St. Roch,

One in the Suburb of St. John or St Lewis. One in St. Peter's Ward and

One in Champlain Ward, suitable sites can be obtained and School Houses erected therein; and that for this purpose a sum of £90 will be granted by Govern-

ment for each such School House, on the fol lowing conditions: 1-That the inhabitants shall furnish half the cost of such School House, before the

grant of the residue can be obtained. 2.-That each site or lot shall be vested in the Commissioners, by sufficient deed, and that the whole property shall be under their

controul. "The Commissioners therefore hereby notify the Protestant inhabitants of the above Suburbs and Wards that upon their raising, by contribution among themselves, a sum equa to that above mentioned, (if the whole shall together he found sufficient for the purchase of a site and the erection of a School House) the Commissioners, on being apprized thereof, will obtain the necessary grant in aid from the Common School fund; and take such further measures as may be requisite."

The notice specifies various provisions to which the contemplated Schools will be subject in accordance with the Act: Teachers to be appointed after examination by Com'rs removeable by them-salaries and emoluments to be regulated by Com'rs-fees to be paid by scholars not to exceed 1s. 3d. per month for each scholar-Com'rs may exempt indigent persons from payment—general management and property to be under their direction-regulations to be made by them each school to be in operation at least 8 months in each year, attended by at least 15

"Until such School Houses can be built,

leasing such accommodation during the ensu-

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dioceese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. The following sums have been received by the Society's Treasurer at Montreal, besides those mentioned in our last, collected after Sermons on Quinquagesima Sunday, towards the fund for the general purposes of the Society, at

St. Johns-Parochial Service £5 16 7
Military do 1 9 11
Sunday School 1 1 2

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#### Plocese of Toronto.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

At the Society's Monthly Meeting held on Wednesday the 4th of February, the Treasurer presented statement of receipts amounting with the balance of £631 12s.
—in hand on the 1st of January, to £1048 12s. 31d. and of payments amounting, inclusive of £431 13s. 4d. remittance to England and £70 18s. 4J. to New York (both of them for Depository) to £666 14s. 13d. Various payments were authorised, and a report was presented by the Committee appointed to consider the best means of assisting in the erection of Parsonages by loans from the Society's permanent funds; which report we print from the Church, as follows:

"That they are of opinion, the best means of assisting in the erection of parsonages by loan from the pernanent funds of the Society, will be by loans, to be secured on such good and sufficient security as shall be satisfactory to the Solicitors of the Society, to be repaid by instalments of 10 per cent. per annum on the sum advanced; such instalments to pay the interest and form a sinking fund to

liquidate the delx. "By this plan 15 annual payments of £10 each, and a 16th payment of £8, will pay the principal and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on an advance or loan of

" Your Committee are of opinion that each application for a loan should be made to the Society and decided upon its own merits, as they conceive that no rules could be adopted

that would be generally applicable.
"The permanent funds for investment at present are as follows: General purposes . . . . . . . £247 10 Missionary purposes . . . . . . . . . . . 475 0 £247 10 0

Widows and Orphans' Fund .. 947 18 115 £1670 8 114 The Investments made by the Society are as

follows: Diocesan Press ..... .....£370 0 0 British America Ass. Co. 100 437 10 0 £1648 3 9

"Of which sum of £1648 3s. 9d., the sum "I accept this honour. Accordingly, while of £225 has been invested belonging to funds General Purposes fund; leaving only the sum of £1423 3s. 9d. of the permanent funds invested, and as such funds amount to £1670 8s. 111d. it leaves a balance of £247 5s. 21d. still uninvested.

" All which is respectfully submitted."

THE NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH of the Society held its fourth Annual Meeting in St. George's Church, St. Catherine's, on the 14th century. The general material is brick, but January. After Evening Service had been stone is used in the base, the sides and archi-January. After Evening Service had been stone is used in the base, the sides and archi-performed, the chair was taken by the Rev. traves of the door ways—the sills of the win-W. Leeming; and after an address by him, the report was read which showed a total amount and pinnacles, the tablet in which the windows received, of £288 4. 6. of which £70 12. 81. are set, the cornices of the tower, the cornice were retained for the Diocesan Church and capping of the East parapet, and the Society, and £64 10s. 11d. for the Travel- various corbels. ling Missionary; the amount of £142 6s. 101. was refunded to the different parishes. The report adverts to the necessity of earnestly engaged, a porch in the middle of the petitioning the Legislature to arrest further south side, and a small vestry on the injury to the Church from the wasteful mannorth side of the chancel; its total external report adverts to the necessity of earnestly agement of the Clergy Reserves. It states that the Rev. H. Stoneman, M. A., ceased to be the Travelling Missionary in the District in July last, in consequence of finding himself unable to bear the hardships incident to a Travelling Missionary's life. His place was temporarily supplied by the Rev. Richard Garrett until the end of October, when he was succeeded by the Rev. R. Shanklin, who can, however, devote only a portion of his time to the destitute parts of the District the desirableness, therefore, is strongly se forth of the appointment of a Missionary whose whole time shall be devoted to that branch of service. In urging the need of enlarged liberality, the report mentions the case of "an honest, hard-working farmer in the parish of Niagara who, in addition to a donation of 100 acres of land for the endowment of a Church in the township of Beverly, Gore-District, gives annually to the Church-Society the large sum of £12 10s. A series of Resolutions appropriate to the occasion having been passed, the Benediction was pronounced and the meeting separated.

THE BROCK DISTRICT BRANCH held its Annual Meeting at Woodstock, on the 16th of February, when a report was read conthe Commissioners are willing to establish taining statement of account from which it

bec Relief Fund which were remitted to R. G. Anderson, Esq. The sum of £10 was advanced towards completion of the church at Beachville; £5 devoted to the purchase of a Sunday School Lending Library, and the remainder remitted to the Parent Society at

OPENING OF THE CHURCH OF ST, PAUL LONDON, CANADA WEST.

From the London Times, March 13th. This interesting event took place on the

25th ult., just two years from the destruction of the former Church by fire, which occurred on Ash Wednesday, 1814.

Long before 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of Divine Service, the church was densely crowded; the pews accommodate about 1000 persons, but there must have been at least from 14 to 1600 compressed within the walls, and numbers were unable to obtain admission. The large attendance, and the great distances travelled by many in order to be present, evinced the deep and general interest felt in the aircumstance which interest felt in the circumstance which called us together.

Prayers were read by the Rev. C. Brough, the lessons by the Rev. F. Evans, the Communion Service by the Rev. Messrs. Revel and Read, and there were also present the Rev. Messrs. Flood, Burnham, Hobson, Cooper, Mockridge, Gunn and Sandys. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rector, the Rev. B. Cronyn, A. M., in which he urged the obligation Christians are under to give of their means to erect suitable temples dedicated to the worship of God : and as their design is the promotion of his honour, and the highest interests of man, so in their general appearance style, and degree of embellishment they should surpass rather than fall below the standard of other public edifices; and surely it is unbecom ing to erect them on that meagre and mere util iturian principle, which looks for nothing more in a church than the enclosing a given space at the smallest possible cost. The Psalmody and other usages of the Church of England were also ably defended, and the great end and object of all ritual and external observances, namely—to purify the heart and af-fections and to assist in bringing men through Christ to God, was earnestly set forth. The discourse was heard by the large congregation with deep attention.

The Offertory was then read, during which a collection was made in aid of the church fund, which was somewhat impeded by the crowded state of the Church; however, about

£45 were collected.

The vocal and instrumental parts of the Service assigned to the choir were admirably sustained throughout. Much commendation is due to Mr. Crozier, the talented gentleman who presides over the Band of the SIst Regiment, by whose unremitting attention, the whole choir, aided by his fine band, kindly granted by Major Willcocks, were trained to the very efficient state in which they appeared on this occasion; his care was rewarded by the correct and beautiful manner in which the "choral hymns of praise" and all the other parts were performed. Indeed the whole services of the day were most impressive: the anthems, chants, and other old church music carried us back, over an interval of many years, to a period when such things were daily familiar to us; we seemed to recognise in them the voice of a long-severed friendship; and combining with the solemn duties in which we were engaged the spacious and handsome edifice so new and yet so like what we were accustomed to,—it is not surprising that associations were awakened which produced emotions, in some instances, too powerful to be restrained. Nor probably were there wanting other ap-

propriate feelings; the day, the services, the place recalling the catastrophe of the former structure, supplied a salutary lesson of the uncertain tenure of all earthly things, and tended to awaken a sense of our unworthiness in the sight of God, and at the same time gratitude that in the ordering of his Providence we had been thus permitted to build up the

waste places of our Zion.

The new Church of St. Paul is a good adaptation of the old English ecclesiastical architecture to the requirements of a modern place of worship, and in its design and exc cution reflects much credit upon the architect and the mechanics employed in its construction. The style adopted is that which pre vailed throughout the greater part of the 14th dows, the set-offs and caps of the buttresses

The Church consists of one large nave, a receding chancel, a tower about three fourths length being 131 feet and its width 66 feet the Tower is 114 feet in height. The wes end is well designed. The width of the building required that the tower should be of corresponding dimensions, and it is therefore large and massive in its proportions, the lower part being plain without much enrichment, yet sufficiently broken into parts and diversified to escape the charge of being dead and heavy

[It is highly creditable to the members of the Church in that part of the Province, to learn that "the contributions to the buildingfund have been almost exclusively supplied by the Churchmen of London." Passing over some of the details, we subjoin the close of the account given by the writer in the Times : ]

The necessary temperature is attained by warm air generated in two chambers at opposite corners below the floors, passing through brick flues, and admitted at intervals through apertures in the aisles, covered with perforated brass plates.

Standing on a large open space and on somewhat elevated ground, the new Church is an ornament to the Town and, rising above

between this date and 1st May next, for | total of £151 3s. 10d. That sum, however, | is in approaching by the north road, when its west end is well seen from the street lending off in that direction—and the north east approach, from the Garrison, displays the principal features of the Church, the Chancel, the main body of the edifice, the range of windows, and the tower to great advantage.

The erection of such a Church in this part

of the province is a marked step and feature in that curious and interesting, though to us familiar process by which a Country passes from the savage wildness of nature to that state of population, wealth and intelligence, in which the highest comforts of civilization are enjoyed in companionship with the blessings of religious ordinances and instruction.

Substantial in its materials, correct in design and architecture, embellished suitably to its style and character, and yet neither profuse nor extravagant in its ornaments, the present new Church reflects much praise upon the spirit and Christian liberality of the Churchmen of London; may it stand long uninjured by time and unscathed by casualties, to be a house of prayer, and a place of spiritual blessings to generations yet unborn.

#### Plotese of Noba Scotla.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, took place at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday even-ing the 5th of March. The room was filled some time before the hour of meeting, by a most respectable assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen: and the platform crowded by the Members of the General Committee, the Clerical and other Delegates from various Local Committees, and other persons of influence in the City who are interested in the affairs of the Society. A larger number than usual of the Clergy of the Province were present on the occasion.

The Lord Bishor of the Diocese took the Chair at 74 o'clock; and at once opened the proceedings of the evening by calling upon the assembly to sing the Hundredth Psalm. The sweetness and fulness of the harmony in which this call was responded to was peculiarly pleasing. The Ancideacon supplicated the Divine Blessing upon the evening's engagements.

His Lordship, in then briefly stating the objects of the meeting, expressed his gratification at being permitted to preside at the Eighth Anniversary of the Society, and his hope that the Divine presence and Blessing would sanctify its purpose. He then congratulated the members of the Church upon the increased interest every where manifested in the Society, and more particularly as a time seemed to have arrived, a crisis in the affairs of the Colonial Church, which required the utmost exertions and interest of its members. He referred to the difficulties which pressed upon the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which had so long sustained the Church in this Province, but which, though not less willing than before, was compelled to restrain its bounty, and feared being obliged

TARY, (H. PRYOR, Esq.,) to read the Report. The Report was full of gratitude to God for the increasing interest felt by the country generally in the welfare of the Society, and for the encouragement which the committee had had to uim at some of the higher objects of the Society, such as the endowment of Church Schools, and the employment of two travelling Missionaries in the different districts of the Province. It detailed a small but steady increase of the remittances from the Country, and stated that the enlarged operations of the Society would require a further increase of income to a considerable extent. It was characterized by one of the speakers during the evening, as by far the most gratifying Report which had yet been presented to the Society.

even to withdraw its help from the Province.

His Lordship then called upon the SECRE-

The following Resolutions were then pro-

"Resolved, That the Report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated under the direction of the Generall Committee.

"Resolved, That this Meeting rejoices in the advancing prosperity of this Institution, and desires especially, to express gratitude to God for the increased interest in the work of the Society manifested by the Local Committees which have been some time formed, and for the readiness with which those of more recent formation have joined in the work.

"Resolved, That this Meeting desire to express their sense of the deep importance of early training on the principles of true religion, and rejoice that the Society have engaged in the endeavour, as their means may enable them, to supply at least one School, conducted on the principles of the Established Church, to each Mission in the Province. " Resolved, That this Meeting, thankful

for the religious privileges they anjoy, rejoice over every effort to spread the knowledge of Salvation among those less favoured than themselves; and desire to praise God that the Society has been encouraged to undertake the support of two travelling Missionaries who may convey to the most retired Settlements and secluded Cottages of the Province, the glad tidings of a Saviour's love, through the regulation appointed Minister County, the County of regularly appointed Ministry of His Church. Resolved, That this Meeting is fully sen-

sible, that in order to sustain the important undertakings which have been mentioned great and increasing exertions must be made to augment the funds of the Society; and would pray God to dispose the hearts of all to whom He giveth liberally, to contribute, at He has blessed them, to the permanent endowment and support of a cause, which, they doubt not, is the cause of Christ and His

"Resolved, That this Meeting desires express its continued sense of the obligation under which the members of the Church this Province have been laid by the open rations of the Society for the Propagation of it Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and is deep regret at the necessity which lies up those Societies to check their bounteous hand It trusts, however, that the difficulties whit have surrounded those Societies will but un on our sister Societies in Quebec, Toronto New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, and a

Province, worthy Daughters of so Christian Parents, and thus encourage still further exertions among all the Members of the Church in the Parent Kingdom.

" Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Right. Rev. the President, the Vice President and other Officers, for their attention to the business of the Society, during the past year; and that the same Officers and Committee (with the addition of S. P. Fairbanks, J. W. Ritchie, and T. B. Akins, Esqrs.) be requested to continue their duties during the coming year."

Several interesting addresses were delivered by the movers and seconders of the Resolutions, who were His Honour the Chief Justice; the Revds. C. Elliott, W. Cogswell, Dr. Shreve, J. C. Cochran, W. Bullock, R. F. Uniacke, Alfred Gilpin; Dr. Henry, J. J. Marshall, S. P. Fairbanks, A. M. Uniacke, and John Heckman, Esqrs. The collection made at the time of the meeting amounted to £38 12s. 9d. to which a donation of £5 from a gentleman who was unable to be present is to be added. Collections on the Lord's day preceding, after sermons preached by the Rev. Dr. Shreve at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, £42 12s. 2d. and by the Rev. W. Bullock at St. George's Church, upward of £21.

We are indebted for these particulars to the Halifax Times, but regret to find no statement of the Society's receipts and expenditure given.

### ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

J. C. FISHER, Esq. LL. D. the President has addressed a letter to the members of this Society, in which he proposes to found one or more Scholarships at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, to be held exclusively by sons of members of the society, for three years, and to be fermed the "St. George's Scholarship." As the whole expense of board and tuition

at the College has been estimated at £40 per annum, the Scholarship should not be in the first instance of less value than £25 per annum. The first election to take place as soon as sufficient funds have been raised, as hereinafter pointed out, to endow one Scholarship. The names of candidates eligible to be given in to the President on the St. George's Day in every year, and the Election to take place by Ballot of the Members on a subsequent day to be fixed.

At a meeting of the Society held yesterday afternoon, the proposal was discussed, but it was ultimately resolved to defer the further consideration of the matter until the Society's next quarterly meeting, notice being given of several motions, the purport of which is mainly to provide that, it endeavours towards the establishment of the said Scholarships be resolved upon, the same be effected by opening a separate fund, to be raised by contributions from members of the Society and others, favourable to the object, in their individual capacity.

To Cornespondents: Received F. M. G. and very glad to see that signature again ;-C. B, and have written in reply :- B to appear in our next; -D. C. G; -C. Y. 6s. 3d. reed. from W. Batt, Esq.; 6s. 3d.

from Dr. Heawood, by A. A.H. Not. Un. to-morrow.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- From Messrs. Chas. Montizambert, No. 105 to 156; H. Burstall, No. 27 to 52.

### Mocal and Political Entelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS .- Thomas Curry, Esq., a passenger by the steam ship Hibernia which left Liverpool with the English mail of the 4th inst., arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon in advance of the mail, bringing England ducted with such vigour have determined ish papers up to the steamer's sailing. The on immediately laying down another steamer, most important news is from the East trom which we have accounts to the 17th Jan. from Bombay, confirming the reports, previously brought by sailing packets, of a very sanguinary battle having taken place between the Anglo-Indian army commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Sikhs who, as stated in the last Bereau, crossed the Sutlej in great force. The following is a brief outline of the previous and final operations.
"On the 12th, 13th and 14th of December,

the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, with, at the lowest estimate, 80,000 men (of whom 20,000 or 30,000 were cavalry,) and about 150 pieces of cannon of the largest calibre moveable in the field, and exquisitely finished-an artillery immeasurably more powerful than was ever brought into the field by Wellington or Napoleon. It is only in morals that the Sikhs are to be ranked as barbarous. They are a race as vigorous in body, as acute in intellect. and as skilful in all the arts they cultivate, of which war is the chief, as the generality of Europeans. The place at which this formidable host passed the river may be about 40 or 50 miles from Lahore, the capital of the Punjaub, and within a much less distance of Ferozepore, the most advanced of the British posts. Ferozepore is about 15 or 20 miles from the point at which the Sikhs crossed the river, if it is so much. The invaders having established themselves and organised their force on the British side of the Sutlej. made some slight demonstration of atta king Ferozepore in the interval between the 15th and 18th : but, upon the last named day, broke up, and taking the direct road to Delhi, proceeded in a southerly direction, as if they would mask Ferozepore, leaving it on the right. In this direction a division of 30,000 of the invaders had proceeded about 25 miles to a place called Moodkee, when, on the evening of the 18th, they were met by a party of the British army commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who, as second in command, took the field in person. A fierce conflict ensued, in which the Sikhs lost the artillery attached to their division, in number 17 guns. It was in this stage of the battle that Sir Robert Sale and General M'Caskill fell. The contest proceeded languidly through the 19th and 20th, the armics on both sides being occupied with the burial of their dead, and the re-organisation of their respective armies. During these two the good of the people. Tat, assuredly, is a until we have a fuller exposition of the pro- in a lantern into a stable where there was have days the British commander received some spectacle well calculate to throw honour jected Scheme, which a few days will pro- was fined 20s. cy. and costs.

reinforcements; but the invaders having fallen back upon their main body, probably 30,000 or 48,000, presented a prodigiously augmented force, when the shock of buttle was renewed on the 21st, at a place called Ferozeshar, about 12 miles in retreat from Moodkee. At Ferozheshar, the invaders had prepared a stronglyentrenched camp, which they stood prepared to defend with 100 pieces of their hage artillery and 60,000 men. Imagination can scarce depict the fury and the obstinacy of the two days' fight that must have preceded the capture of the invaders' camp, with all its materiel and artillery, and the utter dispersion of the invading army on the 22nd December. The most fortunate escaped to islands in the Sutlej, or perhaps to the Punjaub bank, but the greater part were scattered in broken parties through the British territories. Their loss is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000 in killed and wounded. Our loss in killed and wounded, it is to be feared, falls little short of 3,300, including 50 European offi-

Among the killed we regret to find, as above mentioned, the name of Maj. Gen. Sir R. Sale, who distinguished himself so highly in the Cabul campaign. The result of this severe combat was quite decisive: Sir II. Gough says:

"For twenty-four hours not a Sikh has ppeared in our front. The remains of the Khalsa army are said to be in full retreat across the Sutlej, at Nugguputhur and Teila, or marching up its left bank towards Hurreekeeputher, in the greatist confusion and dismay. Of their chiefs Bahadur Singh is killed; Lal Singh said to be wounded; Mehtab Singh, Abjoodhia Pershad, and Tej Singh, the late governor of Peshawur, have fled with precipitation. Their camp is the scene of the most awful crnage, and they have abandoned large stors of grain, camp equipage, and ammunition.

"Thus has apparently teminated this unprovoked and criminal invaion of the peace-ful provinces under British potection."

In addition to the above staement of warlike operations in the East, a few items of intelligence follow, selected from Villmer & Smith's paper. A long debate took pace in the House Commons on the Tariff Question which at last terminated on the 28th It., by a division in favour of Sir R. Peel's neasure of 337 to 210. It is said to be the intention of Her Majesty to visit France soonafter her expected accouchement.

O'Connell is said to be failing fast. He enters and leaves the Hose of Commons leaning on the arm of his son John; and once or twice when he essaged to speak, his voice was so feeble that he ould not be heard in the reporter's gallery.

The weather in Englandwas very favourable to vegetation, which as unusually forward. The winter, altogeter, has been one of the most unwinterly on roord.

The packet ship Patrick lenry arrived on the 2d, having sailed on the3th ult. The peremptory refusal of the Ameican Government to submit the Oregon questing to arbitration, on the ground "that it wold thereby recognize the rights of the Britis Government to portion of Oregon? is regarded as puerile not to say insulting. "The riends of peace mourn that the arbitration sould have been so unceremoniously rejected."

WARLINE PREPARATIONS - The army is be increased 10,000 men; te militia are to be in readiness for immedife training; the ordinance corps are to receive an addition of 1,500 men; the toyal marins 2,500 men; and the land regiments of the ine 6,000. The increase in the navy will habout 1,000 men.

The thanks of both Hotes of Parliament were voted to the AngleIndian army for their gallantry.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMERS .- The British ad North American Royal Mail Company, anious to prosecute the service which they live hitherto congreater power, for the onveyance of the

mails between Liverpool ad America.

A naval officer, arrived a Cork, on board a merchant vessel from the cast of Africa, reports the safe return of M Jamieson's vessel Ethiope to Fernando Po, ifter a successful expedition up the Niger. Dr. King and the master were in perfect heah.

The Queen has been leased to appoint Sir Charles Augustus Fit Roy, Kt. to be Governor and Commande in Chief in and over the Colony of North Australia and its dependencies.

The navy estimates for 346-7 amount to £7,476,953, an increase f £533,233 over last year. Of this, the um of £5,324,563

is for the effective service. There have been severaextensive failures in London and Liverpool. In the latter place one house, Messrs. Stockele and Sons, the most extensive soap minfacturers, it is said, in the world, have sepended payment. Their liabilities are little hort of half a mil-

lion of money.

LIVERPOOL CORN JARKET. Canadian Red Wheat 17 70 lb. Ss. 6d. to 8s. 8d.

Flour p. Brl. swet, 30s. to 31s. 6d do. ser, 28s. to 29.

CONDUCT OF ENGLISH PATESMEN.-What is particularly worthy ondmiration is the manner in which, duringthe whole of this great crisis, the two stasmen of England comprehend their duty tourds their country, their sovereign, and themslyes. The spectacle which these two heads sparties, forgetting their rivalry or only remobering it to turn it to the profit of the general ood, only seeking. in place of exciting mutil embarrassments, to facilitate for each otherhe task of guiding the destinies of their county in the midst of a most difficult crisis is, withink, a spectacle unique in the history of castitutional governments. On one side, we le a man who had emerged from the ranks I the people, and who, by the force of circustances, was placed at the head of the artocratic party; and on the other, a man takinhis origin from the oldest and most exclusivof oligarchies, and placed at the head of the pular party—each aiding the other, and the icen assisting both.

alike on the sovereign, the ministers, and the country which presents it .- Journal des De-

United States .- American Journals fur nish particulars of destructive freshets caused by the ice at Buffalo, and at Haverhill, (Mass.) At the former city the damage to steamboals, canal boats and other craft which have been injured or damaged by the ice, will not be less, it is supposed, than £25,000 and it is feared that many lives have also been lost.—Several packet ships have lately arrived at New York after very long passages but there are two or three vessels still due that have been out more than 60 days. The debates on the Oregon question are continued but without any satisfactory conclusion yet, though it is supposed that the party for claiming the whole of the Oregon is not favoured by the President.

Accounts from Mexico mention that a project is publicly announced there for establishing a constitutional monarchy in that country, as the only means of preserving it from becoming the "slave of the North American confederacy which is daily engaged in the work of annexing away its territory." A newspaper styled "El Tiempo" has been established for the express purpose of advocating these views. No intimation is given as to the person in view for the throne.

HONOURABLE RECOGNITION.—We copied a paragraph from a Boston paper, some time ago, describing the honourable conduct of a Boston merchant who, having failed in 1811, owing about \$850,000, went into bankruptcy and obtained his discharge-his assets producing \$800,000. The final dividend was made about two years and a half after the failure; but in the mean time the debtor had engaged again in business and so prospered that he was able to pay and did pay the remaining \$50,000, thus discharging his original liabilities to the last cent. The name of this honourable man is James Read. His creditors have recently presented to him a rich service of plate in testimony of the respect with which his conduct has filled them. He and his descendants after him will value that service of plate at a price transcendantly above the \$50,000 which he paid for the sake of honesty .- N. Y. Com.

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIA-MENT.-On Friday last, the 20th inst., the members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly being assembled in the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building; His Excellency the Administrator of the Government opened the Second Session of the Second Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne:

Honble. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

The duty of opening this Session of Parliament has necessarily devolved upon me as Administrator of the Government, in consequence of the lamented departure of the late Governor General. But I am commanded at the same time to make known to you that the Queen has been graciously pleased permanently to designate me as Her Majesty's future Representative in this Province.

In announcing to you the fact of my having thus become the Successor of Lord Metcalf:, you will, I feel assured, concur with me n the expression of sincere regret at the painful cause which has removed this distinguished Nobleman from a Station, the Duties of which he discharged with a zeal and ability, that on every occasion won for him the highest approbation of his Sovereign, and the respect and gratitude of the People over whom he presided as Her Representative.

I should under any circumstances have directed your early attention to the condition of the Militia Law. But the unsettled state of the Negotiations which have been for some time past carried on between the Imperial Government and that of the United States of Faribault, while in attendance upon their res-America, renders it imperative upon me to press more immediately on your consideration the necessity of a reorganization of this arm of the public defence. I feel the most unbounded confidence that the loyalty and patriotism of every Class of Her Majesty's Subjects in Canada will be conspicuous, as they have been heretofore, should occasion call for their services to aid in the protection of their Country; but a well digested and uniform system is indispensable to give a fitting direction to the most zealous efforts. At the same time I feel warranted in assuring you that, while our Gracious Sovereign will ever rely on the free and loval attachment of Her Canadian People for the defence of this Province, and the maintenance of British Connexion, Her Majesty will be prepared, as Her Predecessors have always been, to provide with promptitude and energy corresponding with the power and resources of the Empire, for the security of Her North American Dominions.

Since your last meeting, the ancient City of Quebec has been subjected to unexample calamity in the successive fires which laid waste its buildings. Measures, rendered indispensable by the exigency, were adopted by my Predecessor, which will be sent down for your approval.

The sympathy and benevolence of different portions of the British Empire, were roused into active exercise by the knowledge of the severe infliction with which it had pleased Divine Providence to permit the Citizens of Quebec to be visited, and we have the strongest reasons for appreciating the noble gencrosity which has been exhibited, and which has proved how truly the inhabitants of Canada are felt by the people of Great-Britain to be Brethren and fellow subjects of the same mighty Nation. It will be for your wisdom to consider what further measures it may be proper to adopt for the restoration of what has been thus destroyed.

The last intelligence from the Mother Country indicates a most important change in the Commercial Policy of the Empire. I had previously taken occasion to press upon Her Majesty's Government a due consideration of the effect that any contemplated alteration in order that from this unn might emanate might have on the interests of Canada. But

bably bring to us, i would be premature to anticipate that the claims of this Province to a just measure ofprotection had been overlooked.

In these and the various other subjects affecting the prosperly of Canada, which may occupy you, I offe my hearty co-operation and I earnestly trut that under the direction of an all-wise Irovidence, we shall be enabled to pursue a course calculated to promote the best incrests, and to foster the rising growth o this rapidly advancing

After the delvery of His Excellency's peech, upon which occasion 18 members of the upper and 60 of the lower house were present, the Ligislative Assembly being returned to their chamber, Messrs. D. B. Viger, J. A. Tischereau, and W. Cayley, took their seats.

Mr. Draper introduced a Bill (pro forma) to indemnify cutain Public Officers and others who may lot have taken the oaths of them by law remired.

Mr. Speaker then reported His Excellency's speech, which was ordered to be printed, and tiken into consideration on Monday next.

The customay resolution for paying the postage of letters and papers was passed. Nine petitions were brought up and laid on the table and everal notices given of bills to be brought in and motions to be made: among them one by Mr. Robinson for an address to Her Majesty upon the necessity of reducing the postages in B. N. America and for insuring a more frequent intercourse between Great Britain and Her Majesty's North American Colonies during the winter months, by means of the Royal Mail Steamers; and one by Mr. Henry Sherwood, to alter and amend the Registry Laws of this Province.

Adjourned ill Monday next.

RELIEF JUND .- Amounts received since last statement (Berean of March 5th): Patishioners of St. Marie, ..... £0 10 in part of a special grant..... 30 0 0
Inhabitants of Lochiel, C. W. . . . 2 10 0
Do. of Magdalen Islands 7 14 8

RELIEF COMMITTEE .- At the stated weekly and severaladjourned meetings of the General Committee since our last reference to their proceedings, the following Resolutions have been passet :---

"That it is expedient to grant a premium or special incouragement to those owners of immoveabe property in the burnt districts who shall rebuild houses in brick or stone; roofed according to the existing by-law."-

(13th March.)
"That loss be the basis of all relief from the General Committee, subject to a maximum of relief to be fixed upon, and subject also to an additional grant in cases of peculiar distress, out of a fund to be appropriated for that purpose, and to the principle laid down by the resolution passed by the Committee on the 13th inst."—(16th March.)

"That the names of the Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church exercising religious functions in the congregations of that Church in this city, who shall attend the meetings of this Committee, shall in future be entered on the minutes, inasmuch as they are members of this Committee under the Resolution adopted by this Committee on the 29th of

May."-(16th March.) "That the several Sub-Committees who have received funds from the Treasurer, under the orders or checks of the Chairman, be ordered to lay before this Committee, on Monday next, a statement of the amount so drawn by each Committee-the amount disbursed,

and the balance in hand." (16th March.)
"That L. G. Baillarge, U. J. Tessier, and J. Legaré, Esquires, be added to the Committee of Distribution, to act therein during the absence of Messrs. Chabot, Chauveau and pective duties at the ensuing session of the

legislature."—(16th March.)
"That it be an instruction to the Sub-Committee of Distribution to proceed, without delay, to the carrying out of the resolution now adopted, by establishing the rate of premium."-(Passed on the 16th of March, but having reference, we suppose, to the Resolution passed on the 13th.)

MUNICIPAL.-At the meeting of the City Conneil on Friday last, a letter was read from A. Simpson, Esq., announcing the resignation of his seat as Councillor for St. Peter's Ward, in consequence of his removal to Montreal. The election of a member to supply his place is fixed for the 1st of April. The poll will be held at the Exchange, and Councillor Lloyd is to preside as Chairman of the Election. Committee of the Corporation on the Beach and Docks of the St. Charles recommended that the Corporation should take the matter in hand and execute the works necessary to form the proposed improvement.

CASUALTIES.—The Mercury of Saturday mentions that on that day a large mass of rock fell from the cliff forming the Grand Battery, into the yard of a house beneath (in Sault-au-Matelot Street) owned by the Heirs Pelletier. and occupied by Messrs. E. Lacroix & Z. Williams: and that a petition from the proprietors of houses in that locality will shortly be submitted to the Respective Officers of H. M. Ordnance, praying them to remove from the face of the rock all detached stones likely to On the afternoon of the same day a large

part of the gable-end of a two story brick house, in Des Fossés Street, St. Roch, owned by Mr. Michel Paquet, merchant, gave way, fortunately when the workmen employed at it were absent at dinner, otherwise, the consequences might have been serious. A letter from Rivière du Loup, (below)

dated the 16th instant, states that the House of F. Rice, Esq., of Madawaska, was burnt to the ground on the 10th instant, with all its

At the weekly Sittings of the Peace, Jean Paradis, Carter, having pleaded guilty to the charge of taking a light not properly secured

ARMY PROMOTIONS. 43rd Foot.-Lt and Capt R B Coulson, fm the 1st or Gren Regt of I't Grds, to be

Capt, v the Hon C H Lindsay, who ex. 89th—Bt Mjr W Hope, fm h p Unatt, to be Capt, v II Wynyard, who exch; Lt II Crawford, to be Capt, by pur, v Hope, who rets; Ens C Richardson, to be Lt, by pur, v Crawford.—E J Head, gent, to be Ens, v Richardson, prom. 93rd.—Lt R L Ross, fm 49th F, to be

Lt, v D Seton, who exch.

BREVET .- Capt E Stephenson, of 93rd F, to be Mjr in the Army.
GARRISONS.—Bt Col Hon G Catchcart, on

h p Unatt, to be Dpy Lt of the Tower of London, v Col J Gurwood, dec.

QUEBEC, MARCH, 1846. Weather. Thermo. Date Day Mar. 19, Thurs. Fine-thaw 32 above " 20, Frid. 36 " Very fine " 21, Sat. 34 Rain " 22, Sun. " 23, Mon. 66 Very fine 31 " Fine " 21, Tues. 66 Cold-fine " Rain. " 25, Wed.

BIRTHS. On the 18th inst., the lady of Dr. Wolff, of a

laughter. On Sunday the 22d inst., the lady of the Hon. . W. Primrose, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Cape Cove, on the 16th inst., Charles Herbert, infant son of Mr. E. Jackson, aged 12 months.

On Friday the 20th inst., Thomas Hamilton, fourth son of Mr. John Kane, aged 2 years and

#### QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 24th March, 1846.

1	•	š.	d.		2.	ď
Beef, p	er lb	0	2	а	0	5
	, per lb	. 0	3	a	0	6
	per quarter	2	3	а	3	9
	per quarter,	1	6	a	4	σ
	s, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	0
	Sugar, per lb	0	4	a	O.	5
Oats pe	er bushel,	2	0	a	2	6
	r hundred bundles	25	0	a	35	0
Straw	ditto	17			22	6
Fire-wo	ood, per cord	15	0	a	17	6
Cheese	per lb	0	41	a	0	5
Butter,	fresh, per lb	1	_	a	•	3
Ditto, s	alt, in tinnets, per lb	0	8	a	0	9
				_		

ENGLISH MAIL.

ETTERS for the above Mail will be received I at the Quebec Post Office, till THIS DAY.
- PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID to FOUR, P. M.

### LIST OF THE CLERGY

OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

FEW copies of the List inserted in the last number of the Berean have been struck off on sheets of paper with fly-leaf, and are to be had at the Publisher's. Price, 3d. each. ENGLISH BOOKS.

# VARIETY of CLASSICAL SCHOOL

NARIETY of CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS—English, Latin and Greek—just received, and for Sale, cheap, at G. STANLEY'S, No. 4, St. Anne Street.
Quebec, 19th March, 1846.

### EDUCATION.

 $\mathbf{R}$  . Ist of May next, in Flavien St., over the shop occupied by Mr. Owen, Pianoforte maker, and hopes that his experience as a Teacher, toge-ther with strict attention to his duties, will secure him a share of public patronage. Terms-from £1 5s. to £1 15s. per quarter.

REFERENCES Rev. Official Mackie, Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, Rev. W. W. Wait, J. A. Sewell. Esq. M.D.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: SHEET ZINC, TIN PLATES, Sheet IRON, Register Grates, White Lead, Paints, assorted Colours.

Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. C. & W. WURTELE.

16th March, 1846. St. Paul St.

TO BE LET,

TROM 1st May next, THREE OFFICES
on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange.
C. & W. WURTELE, S6, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 11th February, 1846.

### Mutual Life Assurance SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-

ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET,

GLASCOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Aren for the ATNA INSURANCE COM-PANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public consigned 10088 ....
fidence and patronage,
DANIEL McGIE.

Quebec, 7th July, 1845. Hunt's Wharf.

#### Pouth's Corner.

#### TWO CONFIRMATIONS. Confirmation First.

On the morning of the Sunday Quasimodogeniti, as it is called in German Church-books, which is the Sunday next after Easter, in the year 1789, a small troop of boys and girls were seen marching on the road from the village of Schenbrunn in Wirtemberg to the venerable old parishchurch of Effringen. The grave-looking tournaments against a comers. He elderly man who commanded them was easily recognised as the schoolmaster; but it was equally plain that it was not the whole school he was conducting to church: the band was composed of youth about the he distinguished himself on various ocages of 14 or 15, all of them; and to do them justice, their looks were serious and them justice, their looks were serious and under the displeasure of King Henry their behaviour was not childish or rude. and, along with his father was committed They had been for three months under the Clergyman's special instruction, twice every week at his house, besides the days when of the throne by becoming the husband he visited the school; the master also had of the Princess Mary; and the influence paid particular attention to these scholars, for they were the most advanced class, and his condemnation. He was beheaded on they had been under preparation for the solemn act of Confirmation which was to take place on the day before mentioned.

To know their Catechism, and to prove by texts from Scripture the articles of their belief, their duty towards God and man, the design of the sacraments-they had learnt The Clergyman's endeavour was chiefly to lead them to a serious view of the step they were about to take; to convince them of the demand which God made upon them, and of the great benefits which he designed for them in calling them to declare their faith and their duty publicly, since they had come to years of discretion; to warn them against a hypocritical or a trifling state of mind on this occasion, and to show them the beauty of stedfastness as disciples of the Lord Jesus and soldiers in the warfare against sin, the world, and Satan. Many a time, these young people had become deeply moved while the Clergyman admonished, and entreated, and prayed for them; and on this Sunday they walked still and orderly, as if they felt that it became them to put away childish things, and to be as strangers and pilgrims, pressing on to wards heaven. The schoolmaster spoke a serious word to one and the other as they went along, and that stopped any light or trifling talk which might otherwise have sprung up among them.

Under a solitary pear-tree by the road, the master made a halt with his party, in order to allow one to come up with them who was behind at some distance, and came hastening on with all his might. It was George, son to the landlord of the Crown Inn, and he was not in general a loitering or careless scholar; when, therefore, the master received him with the gentle reproof: "So vou come when the second bell is already ringing?" the boy coloured up and almost burst into tears. It was not his fault, indeed, that he was behind his time, but his mother's, who had so many things to say to him upon the importance of the day, that he could not escape from her to join his

companions as they set out on their journey. The church was filling rapidly, soon the of his delirious ecstacies, by reading bell ceased ringing, and the service com-menced. The landlady of the Crown Inn from which a hermit may estimate the was there among the other worshippers, but she had eyes for scarcely any thing but her son; and the prayers which she was incessantly endeavouring to offer up to God extended no further than to her George, whom none of the other candidates for Confirmation seemed to equal in beauty and modesty. She was much moved to gratitude and joy, when the prayer was pronounced upon him that "God would defend him with his heavenly grace, that he might continue his for ever, that he might daily increase in spiritual gifts, and at last come to God's eternal kingdom." There was no doubt in her but the tender heart of her son was responding to these words by prayer in himself, and that he would be a good and manful soldier of Christ during the remainder of the service appointed to him on earth.

Perhaps you have heard that mothers are apt to think their own sous the most beautiful, well-behaved, and promising among all the sons they know; but if you had known George of the Crown Inn in Schenbrunn, you would have been obliged to say that in real truth his behaviour was a credit to those who brought him up. His mother was unceasingly watchful over him how he behaved. She used to tell him " what would his father say, if he saw him do this-what would the schoolmaster say if he saw him do that-what would some people or other say, if he behaved in this way or in the other:" and she was sure to give him some little reward when he had beliaved so as to acquire praise in the school, at the cateenising, or on any other occasion. Thus George had been led to regard behaviour as every thing; and he julged again of behaviour by the sentence which man would pronounce upon it: though, therefore, he had learned to give excellent answers when he was questioned upon the grace of God, his own mind was intent upon the praise of men, and the advantage to be gotten from having a good character.

To be continued.

HISTORICAL SETCHES.

of Norfolk, and was bon about the year he lived, he selected a lidy for the object of his attachment whosehame, Geraldine, he rendered famous by he sonnets which he published in her prase; and whose superior beauty he maintained in many afterwards displayed his courage and military abilities in a mire sensible and far more useful way to his country by serving in the wars against France, where easions. In the year 546 Surrey fell to the Tower. The charge against him was for endeavouring to btain possession of the royal party was sufficient to cause the 19th January 1547.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE of SHAKESPEARE, whose same as a dramatic writer is as widely diffused as the lanjuage in which he wrote, was born at Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire on the 23rd of April necessity and benefit of prayer, and the 1564, and was the son of a honest dealer in wool. The son was intended to pursue all this through years of training at school, the same calling in which his father had obtained sufficient for the comfortable support of his family; and received only the education which the free school of his native town afforded. But having fallen into bad company, he joined with them in them subservient to the noblest purposes of some of their profligate schemes, and, bcing detected, was in danger of a criminal prosecution which forced Shakespeare to ily from his native town to London. This too, habits of industry and frugality, estabcircumstance also prevented him from pursuing his father's occupation, and turned his attention to that branch of literature in which he so much distinguished himself. He first obtained a subordinate situation about the theatre, but not excelling as an actor, he embraced the opportunity now afforded him of displaying the genius which had, until this time, been concealed: he began to be a writer of dramas, of which he left behind him no less than thirty-five whose authenticity is allowed, not reckoning several which are attributed to him upon doubtful evidence. profits which they yield in maturer life. He died on the 23rd of April 1616, in the 53rd year of his age, and was buried among his ancestors in the church of his native town, where a handsome monument is erected to him, with a very elegant Latin inscription. Another was erected, at the public expense, in Westminster Abbey, in the year 1740. In place of any eulogium on the genius of Shakespeare, a few remarks upon his character as a writer, from the pen of the great Dr. Johnson, will give rewards they bring, while you live, and can some idea of his talent. "Shakespeare is, above all writers, the poet of nature; the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of manners and of life. \* \* \* This then is the praise of Shakespeare, that his drama is the mirror of life; that he who has mazed his imagination, in following the phantoms which other writers raise up before him, may here be cured

> predict the progress of the passions.' MILTON (Jour,) the most illustrious of English poets, was descended from a respectable family in Oxfordshire, and was born on the 9th Decmber 1608. At the age of seventeen he became a student of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he made great progress in his studies, and in the year 1628 obtained his degree of A. B., and four years afterwards that of A. M., after which he returned home to his parents and improved his time by enriching his mind with the literary treasures which the Greek and Latin

transactions of the world, and a confessor

languages afford.

His father wished young Milton to enter the ministry, if his inclination had been in favour of that responsible profession; but the poetical taste had already showed itself so strongly in him that he did not feel disposed to engage in any other pursuit. About this time he published several poems, and a few years afterward passed over to France and Italy where he made the acquaintance of Grotius, a celebrated writer in defence of the truth of Christianity. On his return to England he commenced an academy, but soon gave up teaching for the more exciting and, no doubt, congenial occupation of writing on political and religious subjects which then attracted much of the public attention. In the disputes between Charles I. and the Parliament, Milton warmly took part with the latter and, after the death of the King, he was rewarded with an office under the Commonwealth. He continued to exert himself in behalf of the party in power and wrote several remarkable pieces in defence of their treatment of the King. About the year 1652 he lost his eye sight, but this sad deprivation seemed only to urge him on to more exertions of his genius, and he continued to write until the restoration of the royal family obliged a horrid account of the sufferings of the him to withdraw himself from public life. slaves, and says it is utterly impossible for This forced cessation of his writings on language to convey an appropriate idea of political subjects enabled him to give the the horrors of their situation—the living and more attention to the cultivation of his the dying were huddled together with less

Earl of Surrey, was the son of the Duke brated poem of "Paradise Lost" which hold. Most of the slaves were in a state of was published in the year 1667, and which mudity, and many had worn their skin 1520. He received his education at has always maintained the very highest Windsor Castle, along with a natural son of King Henry VIII. In accordance with the romantic spirit of the age in which ance three years later. Several other pieces in prose came out after this, but the two poems above mentioned are those which justly entitle him to the distinguished rank which he holds among those who have adorned and improved the literature of their country. Milton was thrice married, but only left three daughters behind him. He died on the 10th Novr. 1674, in the 66th year of his age, and his remains were interred in the church of Cripplegate where a monument was placed to his memory. A monument was also erected for him in Westminster Abbey.—GS.

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL THINGS.

The small trees that were set out by your fathers, have grown into a fruit-bearing orchard, and yield subsistence to the family and the farm stock. The once puny sap-lings, which, in childhood, you assisted to plant about the house, give shelter and picturesque beauty to the old homestead. The grape cutting has become a wide-spreading vine, and yields an annual tribute of luscions fruit. The acorn has grown to a tow-ering oak. How many of the comforts and pleasures which you enjoy, do you owe to the happy circumstance that your parents did not despise small things.

Our passions and habits, like the oak and the apple-tree, have their small beginnings. We may train them to our will, and render life. Thus the seeds of useful knowledge, planted in early life, will spring up, and give an abundant increase in manhood. Thus, lished in youth, although then often considered small things, are the germs of wealth and happiness in riper years. Moral sound-ness and purity will lead to honour and respect; while the habit of scrupulously respecting the rights, and promoting the welfare of our neighbours is the surest means of obtaining what we all stand in need of, the kind offices and good will of others. If these small things are not regarded while the twig may yet be bent, you cannot rationally expect to enjoy the pleasures and

The vegetables must be planted while they are yet small things, and they must be nurtured and protected, or they will fail to vield the promised food and shelter. The FAMILY good habits, too, must be established in the germ of life, and the passions disciplined, if you would realize the parallel of usefulness and beauty. The plants may become the property of others, and you lose the promised reward of fruit. You can enjoy the indulge the hope, that your children will be benefited by the influence of your example.

Plant trees and vines, that they may vield you the comforts of life; cultivate the School Journal.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER, WITH 900 SLAVES.

Captain Ryder, of the Otho, from Port to remove thei. Praya, has furnished us with Monrovia papers to Dec. 12, and a Circular from the Me- Family Medicus, viz. thodist Missionaries at Monrovia, dated Dec. 17. The Circular gives the particulars of the capture of the bark Pons, of Philadelphia, with 900 slaves, on the 1st of Dec., by the U. S. ship Yorktown, Captain Bell, in lat. 3 south, three days out from Cabenda, bound; to Rio Janeiro. When the Pons was first seen, she raised American colours, supposing the Yorktown was a British cruiser; but discovering the mistake, immediately hoisted the Portuguese flag. On boarding her, and demanding her papers of the Portuguese captain, he replied, 'I have thrown them overboard.' On being asked what was his cargo, he said 'about 900 slaves.' On further examination it was found that she had shipped 913, between the ages of 8 and 30, only 47 of them females, and left at the factory 4 or 500 more, which they had intended to have taken in the improvemental but were presented by the the same vessel, but were prevented by the Physician, do not profess to perform physical proximity of a British cruiser, from which impossibilities but he does assert, and he is they narrowly escaped. The Pons was put borne out by ell authenticated facts, that in under the charge of Lieut, Cogdell, and was all Diseases of the Lungs and Chest, 14 days in getting up to Monrovia, during which time about 150 of the poor wretches died—some of them jumping overhoard in cine will remie mucus or pus from the throat a fit of desperation—and on her arrival at so thoroughly this. It effectually lossens Monrovia, several of the slaves were in a the coagulate masses from the membrane dying state, and many were so emaciated which lines to trachea, and at every cough that their skin literally cleaved to their the patient we bring up portions of the disbones, and the stench of the crowded hold was almost suffocming. The recaptured slaves were landed at Monrovia, and measlaves were landed at Monrovia, and mea-sures were adopted for taking care of them, by the U. S. Agent for Liberated Africans —300 of them by the Methodist Mission which had injeded their free operation. It establishment there, who have issued a Circular, appealing to the Christian public for aid. The Pons had sailed for the United States, (supposed for Philadelphia,) under charge of Lieutenant Cogdell. A letter from one of the Methodist Missionaries gives

great poetical taste, and was perhaps the care than is bestowed upon the brute creathrough, producing many putrid ulcers, which fed swarms of flies.—Salem Re-

> COALS. EWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co-Porter & Co's. Wharf,

Late Irvine's.

Quebec, Jan. 1st 1816.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire. Oilice, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10

A M. to 4 P. M. GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

FOR SALE, French Burt Stones, London Bouled Porter, ) Imported esason. WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, Arthur St. Quebec, 26th May, 1815.

ALL MAT BE CURED!!!!!

# HOLLOWAY'S

OINTMENT AND PILLS FIFTY ULCURS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.

A large supply of the above celebrated Medicines received and for Sale by

J. J. SIMS, Apothecary, AGENT FOR QUEBEC. March 5th, 1816.



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THESE milicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Ilos-pitals and Almhouses, and by more than ave hundred Clerymen of various denominations.

They are epressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH better feelings, and establish good habits, in without them. The proprietor of these vayourself and children, that you may all truly luable preparations received his education at enjoy those comforts.—Boston Common one of the est Medical Colleges in the Unied States and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquing a practical knowledge of diseases, and the remedies best calculated

Jayne's Exectorant, per bottle, \$1 00 Har Tonic LiffPreservative, per bot. Tok Vermifuge 25 and Caminative Balsam, large 0.50 0.25 small 0 25

"Santive Pills, per box, 0 25
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For the by J. J. SIMS, APPHECARY & DRUGGIST, SOLEAGENT FOR QUEREC. Upper Town Market. March 5th 1816.

### F. H. ANDREWS. ORCAN & PLANO-FORTE TUNER.

NATIONAL SCHOOL. Nov. 1845.

IMIE Girls' department of the British 1 and Canadian School will re-open on Mondaa, the 6th instant, in a room in the Military Asylum.

JEFFERY HALE. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

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NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED.

BY THE USE OF Patronized by ROYAL FAMILY Great Britain.

Recom-THE MOST Eminent PHYSICI-ANS,

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EYES AND HEAD.

THE FORCEPS, 14TH DEC., 1814. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on Grimstone's Eve Snurr, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear.

GRIMSTONE'S EVE SHOFF.—Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they might be convinced of its utility, prescribe it not because it is a simple remedy that might, on a future occasion, be resorted to without their aid. Independently of its usefulness in removing pains in the head and inflammations of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can scarcely understand how snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only he recommendation of being foreign. We would recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen.

The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Ze dous. THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China,

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CO THE PRINTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA,

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CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. June 12th, 1845.

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